

in value upon all raw rabbit furs imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

13. Also, petition of the Surplus Control League of the Pacific Northwest, regarding the tariff on wheat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

14. By Mr. BRUNNER: Resolution of the Children's Welfare Federation of New York City (Inc.) and of the 74 organizations assembled at the annual meeting on February 20, 1929, indorsing the proposed Federal legislation required for a continuation of a child welfare extension service similar to that provided for under the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

15. Also, petition of the executive committee of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, urging the Members of Congress from the States of New York and New Jersey to take prompt and effective measures to ensure the enactment of a rivers and harbors bill during the special session of the Seventy-first Congress; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

16. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition signed by L. J. Bartholomy, Bach, Mich., and 71 other residents of Huron County, Mich., urging a higher tariff on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

17. By Mr. HOWARD: Petition signed by Goldie Farrar, of Belgrade, Nebr., and 160 other citizens of that community, protesting the calling of an international conference by the President of the United States or the acceptance by him of an invitation to participate in such a conference for the purpose of revising the present calendar, unless a proviso be attached thereto definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of blank days; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

18. Also, petition signed by H. P. Solomon and 200 others of Crofton, Nebr., protesting the calling of an international conference by the President of the United States or the acceptance by him of an invitation to participate in such a conference for the purpose of revising the present calendar unless a proviso be attached thereto definitely guaranteeing the preservation of the continuity of the weekly cycle without the insertion of blank days; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

19. Also, petition signed by Andrew Johnson and 18 other citizens of Omaha, Nebr., pleading for the passage of House bill 14676, which will work for the welfare of the disabled Spanish-American War veterans, and asking for early consideration of this bill by the Congress; to the Committee on Pensions.

20. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Richard Hudnut Co., New York City, opposing an increase in duty on nonedible blackstrap molasses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

21. Also, petition of the Hunterspoint Lumber & Supply Co. (Inc.), protesting against the proposed duty on Canadian lumber, lath, and shingles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

22. Also, petition of the Clay-Adams Co. (Inc.), New York City, favoring certain duties on surgical instruments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

23. Also, petition of J. U. Parsons, New York City, favoring an increased duty on straw hats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

24. Also, petition of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., opposing the proposed duty on industrial oils and fats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

25. Also, petition of Penick & Ford (Ltd.), New York City, favoring certain duties on tapioca and sago flours; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

26. Also, petition of Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, New York City, opposing the removal from the free list of works of art more than 100 years old; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

27. Also, petition of the Catskill Chamber of Commerce, Catskill, N. Y., favoring a reasonable tariff on cement not less than the difference between foreign and American labor costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

28. Also, petition of the Building Material Men's Association of Westchester County, N. Y., protesting against the proposed duty on lumber, shingles, and lath; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

29. Also, petition of the Cut and Uncut Pile Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring an increase in duty on cut and uncut pile fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

30. Also, petition of the National Almond Products Co. (Inc.), of Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing a higher duty on shelled nut meats; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

31. Also, petition of the Association of American Weighmasters (Inc.), of New York City, protesting against any legislation which will in any way tend to reduce or adversely affect the importation of sugar from the Philippine Islands into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

32. Also, petition of the Upholstery Weavers and Workers Union, Local No. 1525, of Mount Holly, N. J., favoring an increase in duty on drapery and upholstery fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

33. Also, petition of Jacob De Jong, president Artificial Flower Industry of America, favoring an increase of duty at least sufficient to cover 50 per cent of the difference in wages in the artificial flower trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

34. Also, petition of the National Association of Men's Neckwear Manufacturers of New York, requesting a separate classification of men's neckwear manufactured out of fabric composed wholly or in chief part of silk, and an increase of duty provided under the act of 1922; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

35. Also, petition of the Surplus Control League of the Pacific Northwest, Garfield, Wash., favoring to the producer the 42-cent tariff on wheat; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

36. Also, petition of the State of Georgia Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga., with reference to oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

37. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the Congress to enact such appropriate legislation as will grant the citizens of Porto Rico the right to elect their own governor by popular vote and the power to select the members of his own cabinet; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

38. Also, petition of E. Clemens Horst Co., San Francisco, Calif., concerning national farm relief; to the Committee on Agriculture.

39. Also, petition of John Reese, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Broken Bow, Nebr., requesting that pension legislation be considered during the special session; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

40. Also, petition of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash., favoring the passage of the Furlow bill for a survey, map spotting, and proper marking of landing fields along an aerial route between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

41. Also, petition of the Children's Welfare Federation of New York City (Inc.), favoring the proposed Federal legislation required for the continuation of a child-welfare extension service similar to that provided for under the Sheppard-Towner Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

42. Also, petition of the American Legion of the State of New Mexico, opposing plan toward the abandonment of the United States Veterans' Bureau hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, April 16, 1929

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D. D., minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Ever-living, ever-loving God, source of worlds without end and beings without number, in whom all our longings, hopes, and aspirations are centered, we thank Thee that Thou art mindful of Thine own. We are not strangers to Thy care. Give us to know at the opening of another day that nothing, however small, escapes Thy notice and that there is no experience in which we can not find Thy presence. May it be so with us to-day. Bless the President of the Senate, endow him with wisdom, patience, and courage born of faith in Thee. Grant that through our fidelity to our tasks a better and braver day may come to mankind. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

W. H. McMASTER, a Senator from the State of South Dakota; KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada; DAVID A. REED, a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania; and FREDERIC C. WALCOTT, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, appeared in their seats to-day.

## THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. JONES and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a resolution (H. Res. 2) informing the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, a Representative from the State of Ohio, had been elected Speaker; that William Tyler Page, a citizen of the State

of Maryland, had been elected Clerk, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

The message also announced that the House had passed a resolution (H. Res. 3) providing for the appointment by the Speaker of three Members on the part of the House of Representatives to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make; and that pursuant to the foregoing resolution the Speaker had appointed Mr. TILSON, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. GARNER members of the committee on the part of the House.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, a Representative elect from the State of Louisiana, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. CHARLES W. ROARK, a Representative elect from the State of Kentucky, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. WATSON and Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas advanced in the center aisle and

Mr. WATSON said: Mr. President, your committee appointed, together with one from the House, to wait upon the President and notify him that the two Houses of Congress are organized and ready for business and inquiring whether he has any message to communicate, have performed that duty and have been advised by the President that to-day he will transmit to both Houses a message in writing.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (H. DOC. NO. 1)

Mr. Latta, one of the secretaries of the President, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received by the Assistant Sergeant at Arms (C. A. Loeffler) and handed to the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the message, as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.

The difficulties of the agricultural industry arise out of a multitude of causes. A heavy indebtedness was inherited by the industry from the deflation processes of 1920. Disorderly and wasteful methods of marketing have developed. The growing specialization in the industry has for years been increasing the proportion of products that now leave the farm and, in consequence, prices have been unduly depressed by congested marketing at the harvest or by the occasional climatic surpluses. Railway rates have necessarily increased. There has been a growth of competition in the world markets from countries that enjoy cheaper labor or more nearly virgin soils. There was a great expansion of production from our marginal lands during the war, and upon these profitable enterprise under normal conditions can not be maintained. Meanwhile their continued output tends to aggravate the situation. Local taxes have doubled and in some cases trebled. Work animals have been steadily replaced by mechanical appliances, thereby decreasing the consumption of farm products. There are many other contributing causes.

The general result has been that our agricultural industry has not kept pace in prosperity or standards of living with other lines of industry.

There being no disagreement as to the need of farm relief, the problem before us becomes one of method by which relief may be most successfully brought about. Because of the multitude of causes and because agriculture is not one industry but a score of industries, we are confronted not with a single problem alone but a great number of problems. Therefore there is no single plan or principle that can be generally applied. Some of the forces working to the detriment of agriculture can be greatly mitigated by improving our waterway transportation; some of them by readjustment of the tariff; some by better understanding and adjustment of production needs; and some by improvement in the methods of marketing.

An effective tariff upon agricultural products, that will compensate the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living, has a dual purpose. Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in our domestic market but it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products that he could not otherwise pro-

duce, and thus lessens his dependence upon exports to foreign markets. The great expansion of production abroad under the conditions I have mentioned renders foreign competition in our export markets increasingly serious. It seems but natural, therefore, that the American farmer, having been greatly handicapped in his foreign market by such competition from the younger expanding countries, should ask that foreign access to our domestic market should be regulated by taking into account the differences in our costs of production.

The Government has a special mandate from the recent election not only to further develop our waterways and revise the agricultural tariff but also to extend systematic relief in other directions.

I have long held that the multiplicity of causes of agricultural depression could only be met by the creation of a great instrumentality clothed with sufficient authority and resources to assist our farmers to meet these problems, each upon its own merits. The creation of such an agency would at once transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics and would result in constructive action. The administration is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate the causes, find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies.

The pledged purpose of such a Federal farm board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, cooperation can be established with distributors and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities and for the elimination of many wastes in distribution; and to provide for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practices. Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

In addition to these special provisions in the direction of improved returns, the board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production; to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adaptation to other uses; to develop industrial by-products and to survey a score of other fields of helpfulness.

Certain safeguards must naturally surround these activities and the instrumentalities that are created. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference. We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination. Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

The most progressive movement in all agriculture has been the upbuilding of the farmer's own marketing organizations, which now embrace nearly 2,000,000 farmers in membership and annually distribute nearly \$2,500,000,000 worth of farm products. These organizations have acquired experience in virtually every branch of their industry, and furnish a substantial basis upon which to build further organization. Not all these marketing organizations are of the same type, but the test of them is whether or not they are farmer owned or farmer controlled. In order to strengthen and not to undermine them, all proposals for governmental assistance should originate with such organizations and be the result of their application. Moreover by such bases of organization the Government will be removed from engaging in the business of agriculture.

The difficulties of agriculture can not be cured in a day; they can not all be cured by legislation; they can not be cured by the Federal Government alone. But farmers and their organizations can be assisted to overcome these inequalities. Every effort of this character is an experiment, and we shall find from our experience the way to further advance. We must make a start. With the creation of a great instrumentality of



this character, of a strength and importance equal to that of those which we have created for transportation and banking, we give immediate assurance of the determined purpose of the Government to meet the difficulties of which we are now aware, and to create an agency through which constructive action for the future will be assured.

In this treatment of this problem we recognize the responsibility of the people as a whole, and we shall lay the foundations for a new day in agriculture, from which we shall preserve to the Nation the great values of its individuality and strengthen our whole national fabric.

In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture, we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules. Seven years of experience under the tariff bill enacted in 1922 have demonstrated the wisdom of Congress in the enactment of that measure. On the whole it has worked well. In the main our wages have been maintained at high levels; our exports and imports have steadily increased; with some exceptions our manufacturing industries have been prosperous. Nevertheless, economic changes have taken place during that time, which have placed certain domestic products at a disadvantage and new industries have come into being, all of which creates the necessity for some limited changes in the schedules and in the administrative clauses of the laws as written in 1922.

It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is in the main whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry. It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time.

No discrimination against any foreign industry is involved in equalizing the difference in costs of production at home and abroad and thus taking from foreign producers the advantages they derive from paying lower wages to labor. Indeed, such equalization is not only a measure of social justice at home, but by the lift it gives to our standards of living we increase the demand for those goods from abroad that we do not ourselves produce. In a large sense we have learned that the cheapening of the toiler decreases rather than promotes permanent prosperity because it reduces the consuming power of the people.

In determining changes in our tariff we must not fail to take into account the broad interests of the country as a whole, and such interests include our trade relations with other countries. It is obviously unwise protection which sacrifices a greater amount of employment in exports to gain a less amount of employment from imports.

I am impressed with the fact that we also need important revision in some of the administrative phases of the tariff. The Tariff Commission should be reorganized and placed upon a basis of higher salaries in order that we may at all times command men of the broadest attainments. Seven years of experience have proved the principle of flexible tariff to be practical, and in the long view a most important principle to maintain. However, the basis upon which the Tariff Commission makes its recommendations to the President for administrative changes in the rates of duty should be made more automatic and more comprehensive, to the end that the time required for determinations by the Tariff Commission shall be greatly shortened. The formula upon which the commission must now act often requires that years be consumed in reaching conclusions where it should require only months. Its very purpose is defeated by delays. I believe a formula can be found that will insure rapid and accurate determination of needed changes in rates. With such strengthening of the Tariff Commission and of its basis for action many secondary changes in tariff can well be left to action by the commission, which at the same time will give complete security to industry for the future.

Furthermore, considerable weaknesses on the administrative side of the tariff have developed, especially in the valuations for assessments of duty. There are cases of undervaluations that are difficult to discover without access to the books of foreign manufacturers, which they are reluctant to offer. This has become also a great source of friction abroad. There is increasing shipment of goods on consignment, particularly by foreign shippers to concerns that they control in the United States, and this practice makes valuations difficult to determine. I believe it is desirable to furnish to the Treasury a sounder basis for valuation in these and other cases.

It is my understanding that it is the purpose of the leaders of Congress to confine the deliberations of this session mainly to the questions of farm relief and tariff. In this policy I concur. There are, however, certain matters of emergency legis-

lation that were partially completed in the last session, such as the decennial census, the reapportionment of congressional representation, and the suspension of the national-origins clause of the immigration act of 1924, together with some minor administrative authorizations. I understand that these measures can be reundertaken without unduly extending the session. I recommend their consummation as being in the public interest.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 16, 1929.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message will be printed and referred to the appropriate committees.

#### FARM RELIEF

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, whether or not the farm relief bill will be ready for introduction in the Senate by Thursday?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I shall be able on Thursday to propose legislation, to introduce a bill, and to submit a report thereon in writing on Monday, and, if agreeable, I shall then ask that the bill be made the unfinished business.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield to me?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. WATSON. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I inquire of the Senator from Oregon whether it is expected that the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will be unanimous?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I can not forecast the action of the committee, because it is still industriously considering and studying the bill, and at no time has any member expressed himself by a vote. I entertain the hope, however, that the action of the committee will be unanimous.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator now refers to what has recently become known as the McNary farm relief bill and not to the McNary-Haugen bill, I take it. [Laughter.]

#### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. WATSON. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WATSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT CHARLES W. ROARK

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolutions (H. Res. 10) were read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. CHARLES W. ROARK, a Representative elect from the State of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. SACKETT. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 7) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES W. ROARK, late a Representative elect from the State of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolutions (H. Res. 9) were read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, a Representative elect from the State of Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. RANDELL. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 8) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WHITMELL PUGH MARTIN, late a Representative elect from the State of Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. RANDELL. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representatives, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Thursday, April 18, 1929, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

##### *Executive nominations received by the Senate April 16, 1929*

##### AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO GREAT BRITAIN

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain, vice Alanson B. Houghton, retired.

##### FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

H. Dorsey Newson, of New York, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 6 of the United States of America.

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUSTOMS COLLECTION DISTRICT NO. 18

Sidney C. Brown, of Lakeland, Fla., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 18, with headquarters at Tampa, Fla., in place of Charles N. Hildreth, whose term of office expired February 28, 1929. (Mr. Brown is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon Lunsford D. Fricks to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from March 15, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon Raymond A. Vonderlehr to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from April 10, 1929.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the recess of the Senate.)

##### COAST GUARD

Douglas R. Burkam to be a temporary ensign in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from March 16, 1929. (This officer is now serving under temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.)

##### ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

Patrick Jay Hurley, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of War, vice Charles B. Robbins, of Iowa.

##### ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY

Ernest Lee Jahneke, of Louisiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

David Sinton Ingalls, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

##### CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

##### PAYMASTER GENERAL AND CHIEF, THE BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Pay Director Joseph J. Cheatham to be Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

##### FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Edward C. Finney, resigned.

##### COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Charles J. Rhoads, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Charles H. Burke, resigned.

##### EXAMINER IN CHIEF IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

William L. Thurber, of Massachusetts, now holding recess appointment, to the position of examiner in chief in the United States Patent Office.

##### MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Charles McK. Saltzman, of Iowa, to be a member of the Federal Radio Commission for a term expiring February 23, 1930.

##### MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MEDIATION

Oscar B. Colquitt, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Mediation for a term expiring five years after January 1, 1929, vice Pat Morris Neff, term expired.

##### MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

John M. Morin, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of six years from March 15, 1929, vice Homer A. A. Smith, term expired.

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### GENERAL OFFICERS

###### *To be brigadier generals, reserve*

Brig. Gen. Samuel Garrison Barnard, New Jersey National Guard, from April 10, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Paul Bernard Clemens, Wisconsin National Guard, from April 10, 1929.

##### REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

###### GENERAL OFFICERS

###### *To be major general, Auxiliary Reserve*

Maj. Gen. George Herbert Harries, Auxiliary Reserve, from September 16, 1929.

###### *To be brigadier generals, Auxiliary Reserve*

Brig. Gen. John Miller Turpin Finney, Auxiliary Reserve, from September 24, 1929.

Brig. Gen. William Sydney Thayer, Auxiliary Reserve, from August 20, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Edward Vollrath, Auxiliary Reserve, from August 5, 1929.

###### *To be brigadier generals, reserve*

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, reserve, from August 29, 1929.

Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman, reserve, from October 2, 1929.

###### POSTMASTERS

###### ALABAMA

Edna T. Cobb to be postmaster at Bellamy, Ala., in place of E. T. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Charlie D. Price to be postmaster at Castleberry, Ala., in place of C. D. Price. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

###### CALIFORNIA

Alva M. Smith to be postmaster at Chino, Calif., in place of J. B. Fugate, removed.

Mary B. Buswell to be postmaster at Delhi, Calif., in place of J. P. Wymer, deceased.

###### ILLINOIS

Gladys W. Leavitt to be postmaster at Hammond, Ill., in place of E. B. Leavitt. Incumbent's commission expired January 3, 1929.

Florence M. Lozier to be postmaster at Humboldt, Ill., in place of I. I. Shrader. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1928.

Grace E. Jennings to be postmaster at Murrayville, Ill., in place of W. E. Wright, resigned.

###### INDIANA

Howard T. Himes to be postmaster at Ladoga, Ind., in place of J. N. Brown, deceased.

###### IOWA

Hugh S. Pierce to be postmaster at Hopkinton, Iowa, in place of N. B. Mullan, deceased.

Harold B. Plumb to be postmaster at Waterloo, Iowa, in place of R. C. Eggert, resigned.

###### KANSAS

Glen D. Rose to be postmaster at Eureka, Kans., in place of G. D. Rose. Incumbent's commission expired January 6, 1929.

###### KENTUCKY

Sam Thomas to be postmaster at Allen, Ky., in place of James Webb. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1929.

Delmon W. Howard to be postmaster at Betsy Layne, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.



Sidney S. Offutt to be postmaster at Georgetown, Ky., in place of A. R. Bristow. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1928.

Allen E. Bell to be postmaster at Moreland, Ky., in place of A. E. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1929.

## MAINE

Walton H. Smith to be postmaster at Lisbon Falls, Me., in place of A. O. White, deceased.

## MICHIGAN

Maud E. Doane to be postmaster at Pewamo, Mich., in place of L. M. Ulrich. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1928.

Floyd E. Wagner to be postmaster at Vandalia, Mich., in place of J. M. Bonine, removed.

## MINNESOTA

Bennie J. Huseby to be postmaster at Adams, Minn., in place of Anna Slindee, resigned.

Roy J. Stroud to be postmaster at Mabel, Minn., in place of J. O. Backman, deceased.

Charles C. Tolman to be postmaster at Paynesville, Minn., in place of F. C. Nehring. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1929.

## MISSOURI

Olric T. Anderson to be postmaster at Arcadia, Mo., in place of H. R. Imboden, removed.

Stella M. Mountjoy to be postmaster at Ashland, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Louis E. Price to be postmaster at Freeman, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Minnie Rice to be postmaster at Irondale, Mo., in place of Minnie Rice. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1929.

J. Homer Weakley to be postmaster at Kearney, Mo., in place of R. S. Kline. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1928.

James R. Archer to be postmaster at Mountain Grove, Mo., in place of Elvin Lee, resigned.

George T. Holybee, jr., to be postmaster at Platte City, Mo., in place of J. W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1928.

Jacob H. Seneker to be postmaster at Sarcoxie, Mo., in place of P. V. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired June 21, 1926.

Robert B. Petts to be postmaster at Warsaw, Mo., in place of L. T. Moore, resigned.

## MONTANA

Leslie E. Robinson to be postmaster at Columbia Falls, Mont., in place of L. E. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Thelma F. Holst to be postmaster at Westby, Mont., in place of R. C. Stageberg, removed.

## NEBRASKA

William A. Gunderson to be postmaster at Dix, Nebr., in place of E. E. Goding, resigned.

Henry Ingerle to be postmaster at Elba, Nebr., in place of H. G. Lehn, resigned.

Bertha A. Reese to be postmaster at Pleasanton, Nebr., in place of James O'Nele, deceased.

## NEVADA

Erwin E. Frost to be postmaster at Golconda, Nev., in place of E. E. Frost. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1929.

## NEW YORK

George C. Myer to be postmaster at Highland Falls, N. Y., in place of G. C. Myer. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1928.

Kurt Hoenig to be postmaster at Islip Terrace, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Lucius Lennon to be postmaster at Purling, N. Y., in place of R. M. Palmeter, resigned.

Else M. Doying to be postmaster at Scarborough, N. Y., in place of F. W. Doying, resigned.

Julia H. Roche to be postmaster at Unionville, N. Y., in place of L. E. Elston, resigned.

William S. Frischknecht to be postmaster at West Albany, N. Y., in place of A. M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1928.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Felix M. McKay to be postmaster at Erwin, N. C., in place of F. M. McKay. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Wyatt L. Stallings to be postmaster at Pinetops, N. C., in place of W. E. Crisp, removed.

William C. Barnes to be postmaster at Roxobel, N. C., in place of L. L. Bryant, removed.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Worthy Wing to be postmaster at Edmore, N. Dak., in place of O. S. Wing, removed.

Alexander H. Allan to be postmaster at Walhalla, N. Dak., in place of W. A. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1928.

Byron W. Graham to be postmaster at Wing, N. Dak., in place of L. M. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1928.

## OHIO

Plummer D. Folk to be postmaster at Leipsic, Ohio, in place of P. D. Folk. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1929.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Joseph M. Baltz to be postmaster at Ardmore, Pa., in place of J. R. Baltz, deceased.

Ozro N. Barclay to be postmaster at Bridgeville, Pa., in place of O. N. Barclay. Incumbent's commission expired March 17, 1929.

Alta F. Stephens to be postmaster at Hop Bottom, Pa., in place of D. W. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1929.

Edwin D. Brigham to be postmaster at Tioga, Pa., in place of C. S. Burch. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1928.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlyn Hoy to be postmaster at Artesian, S. Dak., in place of D. N. Bonesteel. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1928.

Ambrose B. Blake to be postmaster at Huron, S. Dak., in place of A. B. Blake. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1929.

## TENNESSEE

Alonzo A. Patterson to be postmaster at Henryville, Tenn., in place of A. A. Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Burgy D. Foust to be postmaster at Medina, Tenn., in place of R. N. Karnes, removed.

## TEXAS

Crave R. Davis to be postmaster at Bedias, Tex., in place of C. R. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

William A. Conner to be postmaster at Dawson, Tex., in place of W. A. Conner. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1927.

Phillip L. Swatzell to be postmaster at De Kalb, Tex., in place of P. L. Swatzell. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1928.

Chester A. Scott to be postmaster at Denton, Tex., in place of R. H. Fenton, removed.

Beveridge P. Brents to be postmaster at Whitewright, Tex., in place of W. O. Brents. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1927.

## VIRGINIA

Bessie J. Deane to be postmaster at New Canton, Va., in place of W. P. Moorman, resigned.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Malcolm R. Mathews to be postmaster at Charleston, W. Va., in place of L. S. Echols. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1929.

## WISCONSIN

William F. Pfueger to be postmaster at Manitowoc, Wis., in place of W. F. Pfueger. Incumbent's commission expired February 27, 1929.

Peter Mies to be postmaster at Mayville, Wis., in place of W. A. Kohl. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1928.

Lyle E. Dye to be postmaster at Mazomanie, Wis., in place of L. E. Dye. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1929.

Richard A. Goodell to be postmaster at Platteville, Wis., in place of R. I. Dugdale. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1928.

Lynn L. Merrill to be postmaster at Princeton, Wis., in place of L. L. Merrill. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1929.

Francis Stone to be postmaster at Park Falls, Wis., in place of Paul Herbst. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1929.

# CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 16, 1929*  
 AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO GREAT BRITAIN

Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

## FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, April 16, 1929

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Teach us, O Lord, to keep in our grateful minds Thy prevailing providence. We would praise Thee for that love which is the supreme power and sign and wonder of God in the world. Let us always determine to make Thee the divine Lord of our lives, upon which falls no shadow and rests no blame. Make us serious in thought, helpful in act, and gracious in manner. May these virtues be the constant temper of our daily conduct. So abide with us that the record of this Congress shall be real, exalted, inspiring, and possessing a captivating influence that shall be felt throughout our land. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Members who were absent on yesterday, desiring to take the oath of office, will present themselves at the bar of the House.

Mr. VESTAL, of Indiana; Mr. SEARS, of Nebraska; Mr. GIFFORD, of Massachusetts; Mr. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island; Mr. ARENTZ, of Nevada; Mr. JOHNSON, of Washington; Mr. STEVENSON, of South Carolina; Mr. BROWNING, of Tennessee; and Mr. BRAND, of Georgia, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

## REPRESENTATIVE GRIEST, OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

### House Resolution 15

Whereas W. W. GRIEST, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, from the tenth district thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be affirmed as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Speaker, or a deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the affirmation of office to said W. W. GRIEST at Lancaster, Pa., and that the said affirmation, when administered as herein authorized, shall be accepted and received by the House as the affirmation of office of the said W. W. GRIEST.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the Hon. Charles I. Landis, judge of the county of Lancaster, Pa., to administer the affirmation of office to the Hon. W. W. GRIEST.

## JOINT COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of both Houses is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive such communication as he may care to make beg leave to report that we have performed that duty and that the President will communicate with Congress forthwith by a message in writing.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 1)

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by William Tyler Page, the Clerk:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I have called this special session of Congress to redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff.

The difficulties of the agricultural industry arise out of a multitude of causes. A heavy indebtedness was inherited by the

industry from the deflation processes of 1920. Disorderly and wasteful methods of marketing have developed. The growing specialization in the industry has for years been increasing the proportion of products that now leave the farm, and in consequent prices have been unduly depressed by congested marketing at the harvest or by the occasional climatic surpluses. Railway rates have necessarily increased. There has been a growth of competition in the world markets from countries that enjoy cheaper labor or more nearly virgin soils. There was a great expansion of production from our marginal lands during the war, and upon these profitable enterprise under normal conditions can not be maintained. Meanwhile their continued output tends to aggravate the situation. Local taxes have doubled and in some cases trebled. Work animals have been steadily replaced by mechanical appliances, thereby decreasing the consumption of farm products. There are many other contributing causes.

The general result has been that our agricultural industry has not kept pace in prosperity or standards of living with other lines of industry.

There being no disagreement as to the need of farm relief, the problem before us becomes one of method by which relief may be most successfully brought about. Because of the multitude of causes and because agriculture is not one industry but a score of industries, we are confronted not with a single problem alone but a great number of problems. Therefore there is no single plan or principle that can be generally applied. Some of the forces working to the detriment of agriculture can be greatly mitigated by improving our waterway transportation; some of them by readjustment of the tariff; some by better understanding and adjustment of production needs; and some by improvement in the methods of marketing.

An effective tariff upon agricultural products, that will compensate the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living, has a dual purpose. Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in our domestic market but it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products that he could not otherwise produce, and thus lessens his dependence upon exports to foreign markets. The great expansion of production abroad under the conditions I have mentioned renders foreign competition in our export markets increasingly serious. It seems but natural, therefore, that the American farmer, having been greatly handicapped in his foreign market by such competition from the younger expanding countries, should ask that foreign access to our domestic market be regulated by taking into account the differences in our costs of production.

The Government has a special mandate from the recent election, not only to further develop our waterways and revise the agricultural tariff, but also to extend systematic relief in other directions.

I have long held that the multiplicity of causes of agricultural depression could only be met by the creation of a great instrumentality clothed with sufficient authority and resources to assist our farmers to meet these problems, each upon its own merits. The creation of such an agency would at once transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics and would result in constructive action. The administration is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate the causes, find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies.

The pledged purpose of such a Federal farm board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, cooperation can be established with distributors and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities and for the elimination of many wastes in distribution; and to provide for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practices. Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

In addition to these special provisions in the direction of improved returns, the board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production, to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adapta-